

Law and Widowhood.

The report of a case is before us, in which two of the judges of Pennsylvania have presented opinions, directly adverse, upon a question of no small interest in itself, but more directly so in view of the terms employed by each in the delivery of his opinion. The case is that of the Commonwealth vs. Stouffer. A testator devised his real and personal estate to his wife, provided she remained a widow for life; but, in case she married again, she was to "leave the premises." The widow married again, and an action ensuing, Judge Lewis held such a devise is a condition in restraint of marriage, and void. This opinion Judge Lewis enforced by the following pertinent remarks:

The principle of reproduction stands next in importance to its elder born correlative, self-preservation, and is equally a fundamental law of existence. It is the blessing which tempered with mercy the justice of expulsion from Paradise. It was impressed upon the human creation by a beneficent Providence, to multiply the images of himself, and thus to promote his own glory and the happiness of his creatures. Not man only, but the whole animal and vegetable kingdom are under an imperative necessity to obey its mandates. From the lord of the forest to the monster of the deep—from the sublimity of the serpent to the innocence of the dove—from the celestial embrose of the mountain Kalmia to the descending fructification of the fily of the plain, all nature bows submissively to this primeval law. Even the flowers that perfume the air with their fragrant, and decorate the forests and fields with their hues, are but curtains to the nuptial bed. The principles of morality, the law of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature, and the law of God—unite in condemning as void, the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow.

The Chief Justice differed with Judge Lewis, and the two jurists are at this moment candidates on the same ticket for the Supreme bench; this has added something to the general interest of the case. The Chief Justice reversed the decision of the lower court, and encountered the opinion of Judge Lewis with, among others, the following sentiments:

"I know of no policy on which such a point could be rested, except the policy which for the sake of a division of labor, would make one man maintain the children begotten by another! It would be extremely difficult to say why a husband should not be at liberty to leave a homestead to his wife, without being compelled to let her share it with a successor to his bed, and to use it as a nest to hatch a brood of strangers to his blood."

Baltimore Sun, 3d.

Senator Foote and Secession.

On the 28th, of January, 1850, Senator Foote used the following language in the Senate of the United States. What has caused such a change in him? Then he believed in the right of secession. Now he opposes and denounces it, and every body that advocates it. He made the remarks in consequence of an amendment offered to a bill by Senator Residing fugitive slave.

"Sir, it does seem to me, that no one who has listened to the calm, dignified, and truly national argument of the honorable Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] this day pronounced in our hearing, and who duly appreciated the sound and statesmanlike views maintained by him, can even hear the amendment of the honorable Senator from New York read, without being satisfied that this amendment was designed to cap the climax of Southern wrongs, to cause the cup of our oppression to overflow, and to force us of the South, whose lot it is to be the owners of slave property, to secede from the Union, or, remaining in it, to submit to a wanton, heartless and insulting deprivation of all our constitutional rights, such as no free people have ever been known to endure."

ETIQUETTE IN CALIFORNIA.—We find two paragraphs, in two different California papers, which give a key to the tone of things in the new country. They have started with a new society where the old society leaves off. Here are the experiences of a gentleman and his lady:

"Senator Gwin is in town, and looks in jolly hands with over one thousand persons on the day of his arrival."—Marysville Herald.

"The lady of our esteemed U. S. Senator, Mrs. Gwin, while in the mines recently expressed a desire to several of the miners to wash a little gold herself. Of course, an invitation was promptly extended to take possession of one of the holes for the time being. She dug a painful dirt, in true California style, and went through the operation of washing. Fortunately a lump of gold, weighing between ten dollars and an ounce, had been slightly dropped into the pan by one of the miners, in due course of time it appeared at the bottom, as the result of her gold digging. Some people are born lucky."—Sacramento Transcript.

Gov. Johnson's opinion of the Fugitive Slave Law.

"He spoke frankly and freely on the compromise measures. He should never have voted for the Texas boundary bill nor the fugitive slave law; but the compromise bills are now disposed of—the questions are settled. The controversy on these vexed questions has been adjusted; the fugitive slave-law is a law of the land; it demands our obedience, and no honest or right-minded man will resist it."

But the law is still within reach of amendment. It is not necessary an absolute and perfect law. It is just as open to discussion and modification as the tariff act of 1846. The law requires our allegiance. The whig party has always been a party of law and order.

While the law remains on the statute-book, we will abide by it; but if the law could be amended and made perfect, we would, if called upon to vote, support it. In regard to the amendment of the law, he said the people were told not to vote for this amendment for fear of discussion; but he did not think that any one act of Congress could dissolve the Union. It would require long years to poison the public mind to such an extent that they would entertain the idea of dissolution; and he contended it the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the improbability of dissolution.

In whatever situation he might be placed, he would ever preach such doctrine, even at the bedside and to his children. He said the Union was not worth preserving if the organic laws which have existed for that Union were violated. The immunities granted by the constitution must be preserved, and, if he erred in his political course, it was not designedly, but an error of judgment."

WEBSTER ON COERCION.—The Secretary of State, in a speech at a dinner given to him in Virginia, says that the first step taken in secession, in violation of the constitution and laws, will be promptly met; and further says that "4 who are associated with him in the government entertain the same decided purpose." This word Virginia was greeted with prolonged applause. For Virginia! Well might Beverly Tucker give that toast, to be drunk standing and in silence! The memory of the ancient commonwealth of Virginia.

South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New London Standard writes that there is a man in East Haddam—a N. Emmons—who weighs five hundred and thirty-nine pounds. This is about 100 pounds heavier than the late Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was. The writer adds: "He is of fine personal appearance of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in seventeen counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies."

SOMETHING RICH.—It appears that Mr. Secretary Stuart's declaration in his Richmond speech, last week, that out of the eight hundred dependents in his department, he had not one abolitionist or disunionist, and that he knew no distinction between Whigs and Democrats, is causing a great deal of speculation and comment among all classes of politicians at Washington; and that in consequence of the bowie knife had been drawn, in a figurative sense, within the Departments. A correspondence on the subject, of a spicy nature, has, as we learn from the American Telegraph, been had between Mr. Philip Clayton, the second auditor of the treasury, and the Rev. Mr. Collins, a sixteen hundred dollar clerk in the Indian Bureau, appointed by Mr. Secretary Stuart some months ago. It appears that Mr. Collins having heard that Mr. Clayton, in commenting upon Mr. Secretary Stuart's Richmond Speech, had styled him (Mr. Collins) an abolitionist, addressed the Auditor a letter denying that he was an abolitionist, or that he was approximated to one, and complaining that he had been misrepresented.

Mr. Clayton replied that he had not called Mr. Collins an Abolitionist, but had referred to his course in the Methodist Episcopal Conference, some years ago, "in the matter of heaping odium upon Bishop Andrews, and causing the separation of that great and good bishop from his church because the Bishop's wife was the owner of slaves."

Mr. Clayton assured Mr. Collins, that he, at the time, believed he had done more injury to the south and its peculiar institutions, by his persevering efforts against Bishop Andrews for the cause assigned, than any Abolitionist at the North, and that he was still of the opinion. If he was not an abolitionist, he acted with, and greatly aided the cause of that class of dangerous fanatics.

Thus ended the correspondence in which we think Mr. Clayton had the decided advantage of his Rev. antagonist.—Savannah News.

From the Charleston Standard.

MISSISSIPPI.—We publish, to-day the proceedings of the State Rights Convention of this State. It will be seen therefrom that they are determined on resistance, but are not ready for secession. Why? That's the question. Suppose they do not wish to expose their plan, who has the right to require it of them? Not their opponents. It is sufficient for them that the one party sustains, whilst the other condemns, the compromise, and is determined to resist it. The issue, then, before the people, is their approval or disapproval of that measure, and the Southern party have the right, at present, so to confine that issue. There is no necessity for this embarrassment with any other question. Upon the merits or demerits of the compromise they ought to, and will fight the battle, and who can doubt the final result?

CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It appears from the late census returns in England, that the male population of Great Britain and Islands in the British seas is 10,734,687; females 10,734,844—total 20,918,531, as follows: England and Wales 8,754,554 males, and 9,151,277 females—total 17,905,831. Scotland 1,363,622 males, 1,607,162 females—total 2,970,784. Islands in the British seas 66,511 males, and 76,405 females—total 142,916.

The population of London is; males 1,104,356; females 1,256,785.

The inhabited houses in Great Britain and the Islands number 3,075,151; the uninhabited 165,603. Building 29,109. In London the inhabited houses number 307,732; the uninhabited 16,889, and 4,817 building.

MESSRS. THOMPSON AND NABERS.—These Candidates for Congress, met here on Wednesday last, and we have just room enough to mention the facts that they each made a speech &c. We had not the time to hear them, but it is admitted on all hands that "Jake" floored the "Parson." It is said that the former has got the easiest going case he ever had. The "Parson," cut to save his life, gave any reason why Thompson should not be re-elected, except it be because the "Parson" voted, when in the legislature of this State, for the resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress, to oppose by all honorable means, the admission of California as a state into the Union.—Herald.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Virginia Convention have struck out the section prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law allowing the emancipation of slaves, and inserted a provision that emancipated slaves who remain in the State over twelve months shall be sold; and also allowing the Legislature to impose restrictions on owners of slaves who may emancipate them. The section giving the Legislature power to provide for the removal of free negroes beyond the State, was also stricken out.

DEMOCRACY ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.—Col. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, President of the United States Senate, in a letter, expresses himself as follows:

"You say I am claimed by the Union submission party of your country. If the claim set up, rests upon the supposition that I am an advocate for the formation of a third party, either State or federal, it is most erroneous. When attempted at Washington, during the last session, I think I may safely say, that no one contributed more to defeat the movement than I did. I have always considered the good old democratic party as the true Union party; and that nothing more is required to put down sectional divisions, and preserve peace and harmony, than to have the government administered in strict conformity with democratic principles. I have ever been a State Rights man of the Jefferson school, and can fearlessly appeal to my whole public life in proof of the assertion."

Father Baden, the first Catholic priest ordained in the United States, is now in Cincinnati. The Times, of that city, says:

"He will be eighty-three years of age in fifteen days, is still hale and hearty, and walks about the city with considerable agility. He is very eccentric, and is considered a privileged character wherever he goes. He was formerly a good pedestrian, making nearly all his visits on foot, but has lately had to depend on stage coaches, railroads, and steamboats. One week he is in Louisville, the next in St. Louis, and the following in the East, at Cincinnati, or in the South. Wherever he happens on the Sabbath, no matter who may have an appointment to preach, he deliberately walks into the pulpit and delivers an extempore sermon."

Father Baden is well acquainted with most of the eminent statesmen and other public men of the West, and enjoys in a high degree their good will and esteem.

ALPHABETICAL HONORS.—Alphabetical appendages to names are becoming ridiculous. In an advertisement of a sermon, which appears in the Dublin Mail, the author (Rev. M. Carson) has pinned to his name, "M D A B T C D F R C S C T P W." We have (says the Weekly News) made the appendages more formidable by taking away the full points; but it at best is a puzzle. The Gateshead Observer said, "We take Mr. Carson to be a Doctor of Medicine; Bachelor of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; and Chief Trumpeter to the Prince of Wales."

A MODEL HUSBAND.—The Taunton Gazette says there is a venerable old gentleman residing in Middleboro, who has not been from home but two nights, and away from his wife but one night since his marriage—a period of fifty-seven years. His example is quoted by all the misused wives in the country.

A great game of chess is to take place in London some time next month, and nearly all the great chess players in the world will attend. The game is to be played for a purse of £5,000, (about \$25,000), which has been made up for the occasion by a few English gentlemen. The plan is for thirty-two of the best players to begin sixteen games simultaneously, and at the close of them the sixteen beaten players to retire from the contest. Eight games will then be played, at the close of which there will remain eight players who have not been beaten. These play four more games after which the four remaining players pair off for two other games, and then the trial game is between the two remaining players. The man who comes off victorious in the game, receives the purse, and is crowned the king player of the world.

Those who pray, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," and yet are implacable, pray to be damned.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following is the rates of postage from and after the 1st of July, 1851.

LETTER POSTAGE, by half ounce or under, between places within the United States; 3,000 miles or under, three cents, pre-paid—five unpaid; over 3,000 miles, six cents pre-paid—ten unpaid. Letter postage, by half ounce, or under, when conveyed by the United States, wholly on land by sea, and to or from a foreign country: 2,500 miles or under, ten cents—over 2,500 twenty, to be pre-paid.

NEWSPAPERS.—All newspapers published weekly to pay no postage within the county where printed.—Not exceeding three ounces in weight, to actual and bona fide subscribers; postage payable quarterly in advance as follows for weekly issues: Fifty miles or over, 5 cents; over fifty and not over three hundred, 10; over three hundred and not over one thousand, 15; over one thousand and not over two thousand, 20; over two and not over four thousand, 25; over four thousand, 30. On newspapers not containing over 300 square inches, the postage is one-fourth of the above rates, payable in advance.

Transient newspapers, circulars, unsealed, handbills, prices current, engravings, bound books, pamphlets, and all other description of Printed matter, not weighing over 32 ounces, for each ounce or fraction of an ounce: 500 miles or under, one cent; over 500 and not over 1,500, two cents; over 1,500 and not over 2,500 three cents; over 2,500 and not over 3,500 four cents; over 3,500 five cents; payable in advance, if sent unprepaid double these rates.

Magazines and Periodicals, other than newspapers, same rates as above; except that if the postage is paid quarterly in advance, it is to be at half these rates. Drop and advertised letters one cent each.

Public Speaking.

COLS. YOUNG, WYNN & W. L. HARRIS, State Rights Union candidates for the Convention, will address their fellow-citizens of Lowndes, at the following times and places, when and where the opposing candidates, Cols. Cobb, Billups and Barksdale, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussion: Mount Zion Church, Wednesday July 30th. Concord Church, near Capt. Seal's, Thursday July 31st. Moore's Bluff, Friday August 1st. Crawfordsville, Wilcox & Featherston's appointment, Saturday August 2nd. Prairie Hill, Monday August 4th. B. Swearingin's, Tuesday August 5th. Post Point, Wednesday August 6th. Danville, Thursday August 7th. Hopewell Church, Friday August 8th. Caladonia, Saturday August 9th. Columbus, Monday August 11th. July 23d, 1851.

Notice.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., President at the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, accompanied by Dr. Cunningham, the Miss agent, or by the chief Engineer, will meet and speak to the people of Mississippi at the following places: Stouffville, Oklawaha county Saturday July 17. Macon, Nixaboe " " " 19. Maconville, " " " 21. Maconville, Winston " " 23. Louisville, Nixaboe " " 25. Sumnerville, Nixaboe " " 27. Danville, Nixaboe " " 29. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 31. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 33. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 35. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 37. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 39. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 41. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 43. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 45. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 47. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 49. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 51. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 53. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 55. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 57. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 59. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 61. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 63. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 65. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 67. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 69. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 71. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 73. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 75. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 77. Oklawaha, P.O. " " 79. 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